

15-25°C. should be retained, at least as an alternate temperature for germination of chewings and creeping red fescue.

Tests were also made on Western Wheatgrass to compare the results obtained with and without light. The results of these tests are reported as part of a paper dealing with the germination of Western Wheatgrass.

Comparative tests were also made on the use of 20-30°C. with light and 20°C. with light as germination conditions for celery seed. The results of these tests show that most lots of celery seed will germinate higher at 20°C. with light than they will when tested by the present official method.

It has been suggested that the Southern and Southeastern states be regrouped so that those states which test certain kinds of seed will be grouped together. The Research Committee feels that the proposed regrouping is desirable and plans to proceed in that direction. The new grouping of the regions will be prepared in time for publication in the fall 1954 News Letter.

Reports of the special sub-committees are given separately under the appropriate headings.

Your Research Committee greatly appreciates the assistance of everyone who helped make the research program so successful during the past year. - Louis N. Bass, Chairman.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

At the 1952 meetings, official and commercial analysts were requested to submit proposals for rule changes during subsequent months. This request was later published in the News Letter of the AOSA and in the Commercial Seed Technologists News. Within the next 8 to 10 months many suggestions were received. These were mimeographed and sent to all member laboratories of the AOSA on May 8, 1953, without comment. In addition, a supply was made available to the officers of the Society of Commercial Seed Technologists.

A discussion of the proposed changes was held during the 1953 meetings at Lincoln, Nebraska. Unfortunately time did not permit a full discussion of the proposals which had been made up to that time. At that meeting official and commercial analysts were requested to forward to the Rules Committee any additional suggestions for rule changes which they may have and to comment upon the proposals that had been published in mimeographed form.

On March 30, 1954, the Rules Committee submitted its recommendations for a revision of the rules for seed testing in mimeographed form to all member laboratories of the AOSA, the Society of Commercial Seed Technologists, and the Canadian Commercial Seed Analysts Association. Before making the recommendations every suggestion that had been received was reviewed and evaluated. This entailed duplication of all suggestions sent in and much correspondence among the members of the committee. In addition, the chairman of the committee met with two members of the Rules Committee at Beltsville, Maryland, for a day and a half, and with a third member of the committee in Chicago for a day.

Since the recommendations of the committee were sent out on March 30, the committee has received numerous comments with respect to these recommendations. Consequently, the committee has made several changes and additions in these recommendations for the consideration of the association. The recommendations of the Rules Committee were submitted for discussion on June 30 and for adoption in the business meeting on July 2. The Rules Committee met in the interim between the discussion and business meeting to make final changes suggested by the discussion period. The "Rules for Testing Seeds" adopted at the business meeting on July 2 are published elsewhere in these Proceedings. - O. L. Justice, Chairman.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE

As stated in the News Letter, the Public Service Committee, in the past year has tried to center its work closely around seed production methods. There were five members of the committee, besides the chairman, serving as contacts in their respective areas, collecting ideas or methods being used in various states which have proved effective and also ideas which seemed promising. These were passed along to the chairman, who assembled them and sent them on for publication in the News Letter, with the idea in mind that each state might be able to work some new idea into its own program.

of Sportsmens' Clubs of Massachusetts; Delegate from Hampshire County to Council of Sportsmens' Clubs for 18 years; Director of Conservation Incorporated (formerly the Massachusetts Fish & Game Association); Chairman of the sportsmens' section of the Recreation Conference at the Massachusetts State College. He was one of the first persons to interest the State of Massachusetts in introducing the study of Wildlife at the College. He was secretary and later chairman of the committee on Inter-collegiate Athletics at the College for 20 years; a Town Meeting member of Amherst for many years; member of the Amherst Ration Board, OPA during World War II.

At present Mr. McLaughlin is Secretary of the Board of the Division of Fisheries and Game of Massachusetts - appointed to the position by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. - C. B. W. Rogers, Chairman.

#### EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

In accordance with action taken at the forty-fourth annual meeting at Ames, Iowa, the report of the Editorial Committee has been published in the News Letter of the Association of Official Seed Analysts rather than in this Proceedings. - B. E. Clark, Chairman.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

##### STANDARDIZED TEST COMMITTEE

The report of the standardized test committee consists of the following recommendations:

1. That, until such time as research data is available showing the kinds of seeds for which homogeneity is applicable, the 400-seed count be used only for:
  - a. Estimation of species in Agrostis spp.
  - b. Estimation of species in Poa spp.
  - c. Estimation of species of Brassica spp.
2. That embryos and broken pieces of embryos of Bromus tectorum when found in samples of Poa pratensis and seed of similar size be considered inert matter because they fail to produce seedlings capable of continuing growth.
3. That in making purity analyses of Merion bluegrass:
  - a. An examination be made of a minimum of 400 seeds as provided in the rules.
  - b. Seeds that can be positively identified as Kentucky bluegrass be removed.
  - c. Any seeds which are not typical Merion bluegrass but which cannot be referred to Kentucky bluegrass with certainty be left in pure seed. - Louisa A.

Jensen, Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The International Crop Improvement Association held its annual meeting last year at St. Louis, Missouri, November 10-13, 1953. The Association of Official Seed Analysts and National Seed Control Officials were represented at that meeting by O. A. Ulvin, A. S. Carter, W. R. Crispin, E. W. Sundermeyer.

Matters of interest to A.O.S.A. discussed at the meeting included:

1. Testing and labeling of chaffy-seeded range grasses.
2. The definition of certified seed in the Uniform State Seed Law, and recognition of the Official Seed Certifying Agency by the State Seed Law Enforcement officer.
3. Noxious weed lists by regions.

Since the latter two topics are legislative matters it is presumed they will be discussed by Mr. Ulvin in the report of the legislative committee.

The following information regarding discussion on the testing and labeling of chaffy-seeded range grasses was prepared by Mr. Sundermeyer:

"Dr. Jack Harlan of Oklahoma introduced the subject by presenting the problem. It was briefly stated that producers and handlers of such seeds are unable to obtain tests in time to be of use and in too many cases the tests are unreliable. Seedsmen hesitate to handle such seeds for fear of misrepresentation due to difficulty in processing and blending, and obtaining reliable tests on which to base labeling. The opinion was expressed that perhaps these seeds should be exempt from detailed labeling under the laws until such time as more efficient and reliable methods for testing, cleaning and blending are developed.